FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1834. [NO. 912.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Silks, Cassimeres, &c.

Just received by the latest arrivals, a fresh supply of
Super grey, drab & Lavender colored Cassimeres,
Do do do do Sattinetts,
Florentine and Sarsnet Silks,
Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rivas, do and black Gros de Naps,
Satins and Italian Lustrings,
French Crapes and Black Sinchews,
Superior blue and black Silk Velvet Vesting,
Super black Satin and Silk do,
Plain and common Bombazines,
Superior Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Do Bombazine and Velvet Stocks,
Do black and scarlet Merino 3-4, 4-4, 5 4, 10-4
Scarfs, Shawls and Hd'kfs, price $2 to $20,
Shell Tuck and Side Combs, ass'td sizes,
Tuscan and Leghorn Hats, very low price,
Superfine Camlet. Band Boxes,
Italian sewing and patent Thread.

Also, on hand,

Gentlemen's drab and steel mixt Over Coats and Camlet Cloaks, of fashionable make and good quality,
Ladies' Merino do do.

E. B. DRAKE.
Market Square.
Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1834. 11tf

FOR SALE,

1000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.

ALSO,

300 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT.

ALSO,

100 Kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
5 heavy Hhds. Jamaica SUGAR.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 17, 1834. 11-3w.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

100 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.
Hay Street.
Nov. 17, 1834. 11tf

NEW STORE AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,
Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank,
Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods.

which would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and examine (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6-4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina, BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Hernan, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c.

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of
Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you will see shown almost any imaginable article in our line of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.
November 17, 1834. 11tf

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

We, the Undersigned, Master Tailors,

OF the Town of Fayetteville, do agree and determine, from this date, to raise our profession to fair and legal terms. Owing to the repeated injuries by us sustained, by long credits, and by contracting lower than our professional Brethren in neighbouring towns and villages; and having no disposition to combine in an unfair or illiberal agreement, but merely what we duly merit, that is, regular and punctual payment for all work done by us, executed or delivered,—Be it therefore known, That from and after this date, the prices for our work shall be as follows; and that in every instance, we must furnish our own Trimmings:—

Making Dress Coat,	$7 00
Trimmings,	3 00
Velvet Collar, extra,	
Trimmings for do. without metal buttons,	2 00
Making Frock Coat,	7 00
Trimmings,	3 00
Velvet Collar, extra,	
Making Over Coat,	8 00
Trimmings,	3 00
Double Stitch edges, extra,	
Making Great Coat with one Cape,	6 00
Each additional Cape,	50
Trimmings,	2 00
Making Men's Cloaks,	5 00
Making Pantaloons,	1 75
Trimmings,	75
Making Plain Vests,	1 50
Rolling Collar Vests,	1 75
Trimmings,	75
Double breasted,	2 00
Trimmings,	1 00
	6 00
Making Sattinett Coats,	6 00
Bombazine and Camlet, do.	1 00
Cutting—all Coats,	75
Round Jackets,	50
Pantaloons and Vests, each,	

In all cases, payment will be required for work on delivery.

SMITH & JOHNSON, (*Seal.*)
HENRY ERAMBERT, (*Seal.*)
McPHERSON & MURPHY, (*Seal*)
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, (*Seal*)
CANNON CAISON, (*Seal*)
November 10, 1834. 10 4w.

Wine and Pork.

5 CASKS MALAGA WINE,
5 do Lisbon do,
10 barrels prime New York PORK,
For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.
November 11, 1834. 10tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being anxious to move to the Western Country, offers for sale fourteen hundred acres of LAND, lying in Robeson County, six and seven miles above Lumberton; 1000 acres lying on both sides of Bear Swamp, with a good Plantation on each side and in good repair. One other tract lying on both sides of the Holy Swamp and on the public road leading from Lumberton to Neill Brown's, Esq., containing 400 acres, with a good Plantation, Grist Mill, Bolting Cloth, Cotton Gin, and a new Screw Pack, all in good repair, which Tract can be purchased separate from the rest, if so wished.

N. B.—A liberal credit will be given for part, and terms made easy, so that bargains may be had.

WM. TOWNSEND.
October 4, 1834. 10-6wp.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.
November 1, 1834. 9tf.

Notice.

ON the third Monday of December next, I shall expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in Carthage, the following Tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax and Costs due thereon.

294 acres joining Andrew Youe and others, on Grassy Creek, valued at $300.
860 acres joining Leonard Furr, on Horse Creek, valued at $200.
100 ditto joining William Barrett, on Richland Creek, valued at $50.
50 acres joining William Barrett, on Richland Creek, valued at $25.
100 acres joining John Cochman, where David Jones now lives, valued at $100.
200 acres joining Everet Wallis, valued at $100.
50 acres joining Allen McLan, valued at $ 25
70 ditto do. Norman McLeod, valued at $50
140 ditto do. Peter Shamburger, on Williams' Creek, valued at $100.
400 ditto do. Stephen Davis, valued at $100.
200 ditto do. Mark Allen, on Cobbin Creek, valued at $200.
50 ditto on Silver Run, valued at $25.
The above Lands belong to Neill McLeod, Surveyor, not listed
60 acres joining Peter Shamburger, supposed to belong to John Dunn, valued at $20.
100 acres joining Jesse Bean, on McLindon's creek supposed to belong to Mary Shaw, valued at $100.
100 acres joining Archibald McPherson, supposed to belong to Phillip Burklough, val. at $50.
100 acres joining Duncan Murchison, supposed to belong to Wm. Goins, valued at $25.
81 acres joining Angus Leach, on Crane's creek, supposed to belong to Hugh and Martin McPherson, valued at 50 cents per acre.
251 acres at 250 dollars, joining Duncan McIver, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Samuel Dark.

N. McDONALD, *Collector.*
November 1, 1834. 10 6w.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
Fayetteville N. Carolina.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.
October 14, 1834. 6tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.
Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834. 6tf.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
5th Class, for 1834,
To be drawn at Raleigh, on Friday the 28th day of November, 1834.
ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.
STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.
CAPITAL, $7,000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$7,000	is	$7,000
1 Prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
10 Prizes of	1000	is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
15 Prizes of	200	is	3,000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
100 Prizes of	50	is	5,000
235 Prizes of	30	is	4,050
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000
330 Prizes of	15	is	4,950
6000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000
18864 Prizes amounting to			$180,000

Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves.....2
Quarters.....1

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of

Thos. Sandford & Co.,
AGENTS, FAYETTEVILLE.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Nov. 11, 1834. 7 td

Removal and New GOODS,

WE have removed to the Brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, lately occupied by Mr Amos Kimball, and are now receiving and opening our Fall Supply, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Roram and Wool Hats,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Letter, Writing and Wrapping Paper, &c.
—*Also*—
26 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars,
80 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs Nails,
10 casks Cheese,
51 boxes Tin Plate,
10 bundles Wire, assorted,
20 boxes cast steel Axes,

Which we offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce, or approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1834. 8 6w.

JOSEPH HOSTLER,
(BARBER,)
Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome,*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.
October 15, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.
For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber on the 10th October, a large chesnut sorrel HORSE, with a blaze face and a full bushy mane and tail, (and it inclines to curl,) his feet white, as near as I can recollect, and somewhat windgalled in his hind feet. The said Horse was heard of on Cain's Creek, in Moore County. Any person taking up such a Horse, or can give me any information of him, will be reasonably rewarded, by addressing a letter to Prospect Hall, Bladen County, North Carolina.

THOS. J. ROBESON.
October 25, 1834. 9-4w.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, to issue a new Certificate for Eight Shares of the old Capital Stock of the said Bank, the original Certificate, standing in the name of Walter Leak, Sen., having been lost or destroyed.

WALTER LEAK, Sen.
Richmond County, N. C. Oct. 31, 1834.—9 3m.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE
Establishment,
Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING
200 PACKAGES,
WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware & Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Findings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
EUGENE B. DRAKE

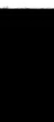
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to and taken the Stand on the So. West corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, known as Stalert's Corner, where he is just receiving and opening, direct from New York, a very general and excellent assortment of British, French, India and American Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Groceries,

Which, in connection with his former Stock, makes his assortment both extensive and complete.

Among which are:

Sup. extra blue, black, and sea green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Steel mix'd and drab do.
Ditto ditto and blue Satinets,
3-4, 4-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
3-4, 4-4 Plaids, Checks and Ginghams,
3-4, 4-4 Bed Tickings,
British, French and American Calicoes,
White, red and green Flannels,
Green Baize and cotton ditto,
Tartan Plaids and blue Camlets,
Merino Cloths, Circassians and Bombazetts,
India Satin and Italian Lustrings,
Imitation ditto do ditto,
Blue, red and green Florences,
Blue, black, brown, claret and lilac Gros-de-Naps,
Pongee, Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
4-4, 6-4 Cambrics and Jaconets,
4-4, 6-4 Book and Swiss Muslin,
4-4, 6-4 figured do ditto,
4-4, 6-4 figured and plain Bobinets,
Bobinet Footings, Edgings and Quilting,
Grecian and thread do do ditto,
Black silk do do ditto,
Muslin, Insertions, Swiss Lace and Lace Capes,
Ladies' fancy silk and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Ditto white, green and black, blond, gauze and bobinet Lace Veils,
Ditto white and merino Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Gentlemen's Flag, Bandano and Pongee Hdkfs,
A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves and Hosiery,
Ladies' Cravats and Head Ornaments,
Beed Bags and Hair Reticules,
White and coloured Braids, Piping and Cord,
Plain and figured Lustring, satin and gauze Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Ditto do belt ditto,
Taffetas ditto,
Gentlemen's linen Bosoms and Collars,
Ditto bombazine and velvet Stocks,
Ditto gum elastic and cotton Suspenders,
Ditto silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's cloth, merino, silk, circassian, camlet and plaid Cloaks.

Hats and Shoes.

A large and general assortment, embracing a variety equal to any in this place.—Also,
Men's and Womens' Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Groceries and Hardware.

40 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,
15 hhds. Porto Rico, St. Croix and Jamaica Sugar,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels ditto,
300 pieces Castings; Pots, Ovens, Skillets, &c.
105 set wagon Boxes,
75 sides sole Leather,
100 do. upper ditto,
7 tons Swedes and English Iron,
700 lbs. German, English and A. B. Steel,

A general assortment of cut Nails, trace and halter Chains, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Anvils, Vices, Gun Powder, Shot and Lead, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Alum, Sulphur, Spanish Brown, Copperas, Madder, Indigo and Starch, Pepper, Spice, Ginger and Nutmegs, loaf and lump Sugar, gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Bale Rope, Cotton Bagging and Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers, real Spanish and common Cigars, pine apple Cheese, Raisins in boxes, Collins & King's Axes, Davis's Coffee Mills. A general assortment of fine and common Knives and Forks, fine and common desk and jack Knives, Handsaws, Rifles and shot Guns, brass and steel barrel pocket Pistols, ever pointed silver Pencil Cases; cotton and wool Cards; besides a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, the whole of which is offered at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce, or approved endorsed Notes at Bank.

E. B. DRAKE.
Stalert's Corner, Market Square.
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1834. 4tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.
October 23, 1834. 3tf.

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to insert the above advertisement four weeks, and forward their bill to this office.

STRAYED.

A SORRELL MARE, 7 or 8 years old, rather lean in flesh, no particular mark about her remembered, had when left the stable a very large sore on her neck or upper part of the shoulder. It is likely she may make her way to Guilford County. A liberal reward will be given and expenses paid, if found and delivered to me.

C. P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, Nov. 10. 10-tf.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the General Assembly of the State of N. Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: The gratification which it always affords me to witness the assemblage of the immediate representatives of the people, is greatly heightened, upon the present occasion, by the peculiar circumstances under which you have convened. Although we have neither, as an independent State, nor as one of the constituent parts of a great nation, attained the highest degree of prosperity and happiness within our reach, we have reason to believe that we have made important improvements in the science of Government, and have done much to perpetuate and diffuse the lights of civil and religious freedom at home and abroad. Such considerations must excite in every patriotic bosom not merely emotions of pleasure, but the most heartfelt gratitude to the Great Author of these distinguished blessings. Deeply sensible as we may be, however, of the superior advantages which we enjoy, in comparison with any other people, either ancient or modern, we should recollect that nations, as individuals, must continually press forward in the contest for human excellence, if they would preserve their relative superiority.

• No truth in political science is more clearly established, than that the public liberty can only be preserved by the distribution, among various departments, of the powers of Government. The great excellence of our Constitution consists in this distribution, and however much we may regret to witness a conflict for authority between these departments, there is no difficulty in determining that while the checks and balances are preserved, though public harmony may be disturbed for a time, the public liberty is safe. It is only when too much power is grasped by either, that the whole system of Government is endangered.

That your attention should be mainly directed to objects of State legislation, cannot be doubted. This does not preclude, nevertheless, a proper degree of vigilance with respect to the proceedings of the General Government, since upon the purity of its administration may depend not only public prosperity, but individual security and freedom. Pursuing the course indicated by these suggestions, I will proceed at once to the most important subjects which are, in my opinion, proper for your consideration. Of these the proposition to amend the Constitution of this State, first introduced into the General Assembly in 1787, and which has continued to command the public attention for nearly half a century, is regarded as most prominent. Upon a subject of such universal interest, and involving so many important considerations, you have a right to expect an unreserved communication of the opinons of the Executive Department. The circumstances which, in my estimation, rendered such a course inproper at the commencement of the last session do not now exist, and I avail myself of the first fair opportunity, which has been afforded to me, to present my views of this perplexing, but interesting question.

The Constitution itself is silent on the subject of amendment, and this circumstance has given rise to great diversity of opinion as to the mode in which it may be effected. It has been contended, on the one hand, that if the Legislature is not alone clothed with this highest attribute of sovereignty, it has the exclusive right to direct the time when, the agents by whom and the manner in which it shall be exercised; and that the acts of a Convention assembled without legislative sanction, would be unauthorised and void. On the other hand, it is insisted that no change of the fundamental law can be legitimate, unless it proceed from the people in their primary assemblies; and that all action upon the subject by the Legislature is an usurpation of power. I apprehend that neither position is true to the extent which is sometimes contended. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only, is a leading principle in our Bill of Rights, and it would seem to be a necessary deduction from it, that they have, in the absence of all stipulation upon the subject, the right to determine in what manner it shall be exercised. Without entering into any formal reasoning upon the subject, however, or even looking abroad for authority, it is believed that the argument may be safely rested upon the precedents which have come down to us, clothed with the sanction of the framers of the Constitution, and of the two successive Conventions to which it has been submitted for amendment. It will not be contended that the Constitution cannot be amended, or entirely abrogated, and a new system adopted, by the same power, exercised in the same manner, which gave existence to the former. The incipient measures towards the adoption of the present Constitution, proceeded neither from the Legislature nor from the people in their primary assemblies; nor was it framed by delegates chosen for that purpose only.

On the 9th of August, 1776, the Counsel of Safety, which consisted of two members from each of the six judicial districts in the State, appointed by the Provincial Congress which assembled at Halifax in April preceding, adopted the following resolution:

"The Representatives of the U. States of America, in general Congress assembled, at Philadelphia, the 4th day of July, 1776, having determined that the thirteen United Colonies are free and independent States, and in consequence thereof having published a Declaration of Independence.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the good people of this *new independent State* to pay the greatest attention to the election, to be held on the 15th of October next, of delegates to represent them in Congress, and to have particularly in view the important consideration, that it will be the business of the delegates then chosen, not only to make laws for the good government of, but also to form a Constitution for this State; that this last, as it is the corner stone of all law, so it ought to be fixed and permanent; and that according as it is ill or well ordered, it must tend in the first degree to promote the happiness or misery of the State."

The delegates elected to the Provincial Congress, in pursuance of this recommendation, convened in Halifax in the month of December following, and in addition to the discharge of the ordinary legislative, judicial and executive duties, adopted the present system of fundamental law. The Constitution thus formed has twice undergone amendment. In 1788, the Convention which assembled to consider the Federal Constitution, in compliance with "a recommendation of the General Assembly *to that* Convention," to consider the propriety of extending to the town of Fayetteville the right of representation in the General Assembly, passed an ordinance for that purpose. The Convention which, in the month of November of the following year, adopted the Federal Constitution, acting under a similar recommendation from the General Assembly, passed the ordinance to establish the place for the future seat of government. Neither the Constitution itself, nor either of these amendments was at any time submitted to the people for ratification; and it is remarkable that the resolution of 1787 *did not recommend to the people* to elect members to a Convention with power to consider the propriety of allowing a town member to Fayetteville, but confided the discretion immediately to the Convention called to consider the Federal Constitution. Without pursuing this discussion further, the conclusion may be fairly drawn, that a legislative recommendation to the people to select a Convention, clothed with authority to exercise the highest duties of legislation, is in strict accordance with first principles, and in precise conformity to all the precedents afforded by our history. It is not considered necessary to inquire into the validity of other modes which have been suggested as proper to effect this object; because the one proposed is entirely adequate to the end in view, is the only one that comes within the legitimate range of legislative authority, and has twice received the unanimous sanction of the founders of the Government. Nor is any discussion of the principle so frequently controverted, that a Convention may be invested with limited powers, believed to be called for. If the precedents before us are authorities, the affirmative is conclusively established; for neither the Convention of 1788, nor that of '89 had any other power in connexion with the State Constitution, than to allow Fayetteville a town member, and to establish the seat of government. The objection, indeed, seems to be altogether of recent origin, and not to have been even suggested in the frequent discussions which the subject underwent at that period.

Satisfied myself that you have authority to direct that a Convention shall be convened, to consider the Constitution; to prescribe the specific powers with which it shall be invested, and that any act it may perform, which shall transcend these limitations of power, will be void, I beg leave to state briefly some of the reasons which induce me to recommend that a Convention with limited powers shall be called.

A particular examination of the various changes which have been proposed to our fundamental law, would not comport with the character of this communication. The great object to be attained is a radical change in the basis of representation. It is obvious that the statesmen of 1787 contemplated no other innovation upon the Constitution than to substitute either population or taxation, or both combined, as a basis, instead of the arbitrary principle of county representation, without regard either to numbers, or wealth, or even territorial extent. It is believed that no material innovation is generally desired at the present day, on any other department of the government, than the legislative, unless the proposed change in the mode of supplying vacancies in the executive department shall be so considered.

This system of representation had its origin no doubt in the universal disposition which existed among the colonists, at the organization of their political society, to assimilate our institutions as nearly as practicable to those of the mother country. And although it has been entirely abolished or greatly modified by all the old States, with the exception of Maryland and North Carolina, and has not been adopted by any one of the new States, it is believed to have prevailed universally in the colonial forms of Government. It is not surprising that a principle of such high antiquity in the parent State, and which had received the general sanction of the colonies, should have found favor with the Congress which framed our Constitution. But that it should have been acquiesced in for nearly half a century after it had been rejected by most of the other States, and had failed to command the concurrence of the united wisdom of all of them in the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, exhibits striking evidence of the patience and patriotic forbearance of that portion of our citizens who regarded themselves as aggrieved by its inequality.

From an early period in our history, however, this basis of representation has been the source of constant disquietude. An act of Assembly, passed in 1746, when there were but fourteen counties in the province, recites that the inhabitants of several of the northern counties claim the privilege of being represented in the Assembly by five members, "while those of the *more southern and western counties*, who are more *numerous* and contribute much more to the *general tax* of the province, are represented only by two members; from which inequality great mischiefs and disorders have arisen, and the best schemes for the good and welfare of the province have been utterly defeated." The proposition to change the system in 1787 and the following year, was introduced and sustained by some of the most distinguished statesmen of that era, who were also conspicuous members of the Congress which framed the Constitution itself. It was adopted in both instances by one branch of the Legislature, and would most probably have succeeded in the other, but for the nearly unanimous opposition of the members from the counties which now constitute the State of Tennessee. It was then, as at present, the source of contention between the populous and sparsely settled counties, and hence the change was universally desired by the maritime portion of the State. The cession of our western territory to the General Government, obviated, to some extent, the inequality previously complained of, and restored temporary harmony to our public councils. It is unnecessary to illustrate the practical operation of this system by particular examples. It is certain that it subjects the majority to the rule of the minority, and confers on those who pay comparatively but a small proportion of the public expense, the power to control the entire resources of the country. If the wisdom, patriotism, and spirit of compromise requisite to the permanent and satisfactory adjustment of this controversy shall be found united in the present General Assembly, you will achieve a triumph of inestimable importance, and entitle yourselves to the lasting gratitude of posterity.

It is perfectly certain, that until this source of contention shall be withdrawn, the baneful spirit which distracted our colonial assemblies, will continue to thwart all efforts towards wise and liberal legislation, and defeat "the best schemes for the good and welfare of the State."

As next in importance to this fundamental question, the relations which exist between this State and the General Government, will claim your consideration. This subject, it will be recollected, was referred to in the last annual message, and the disposition intimated to discuss it at a future period. The opinion then expressed, that the growth of this State in power and wealth, retarded as it has been by certain natural disadvantages, has also been greatly impeded by the effects resulting from various acts of federal legislation, remains unchanged. A simple statement of facts will render it apparent that we sustained great losses in the partial adjustment of the debts incurred by the confederacy and the States in the revolutionary war; —that the fiscal system rendered necessary by the assumption of the debts of the States, on the part of the Federal Government, was deeply prejudicial to our interests;—and that now, when the national debt is extinguished, we have a clear right to such indemnity as may be afforded, by an equitable distribution by Congress of the fund created, but no longer needed for that purpose.

It is not proposed to examine the details connected with our claims for expenditures during the war of the Revolution. A mere reference to the rule by which the adjustment was made, is all that is necessary to a correct view of the subject. By the articles of confederation, it was stipulated that all expenses incident to the common defence and general welfare should be paid out of a common treasury, to be supplied "by the several States in proportion to the value of all lands within each State granted to or surveyed for any person, *as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon* should be estimated," in the manner that might thereafter be directed. The act of Congress of 1790 changed this rule, and provided that the expenses incurred by the confederation in the common defence and general welfare, should be paid by the States, in proportion to the federal population, which should be ascertained to belong to each by an enumeration, which was then directed to be taken. In the House of Representatives of the Congress which adopted this apportionment, this State and South Carolina, under the rule of representation established by the Constitution, had five members each, *or one thirteenth* of the whole number of which that body was composed. By this substituted rule of apportionment, however, North Carolina became chargeable with *one-tenth*, and South Carolina with *one-seventeenth* of the public debt. North Carolina was made a debtor State to the amount of about half a million of dollars, while South Carolina received from the Treasury of the United States more than twice that sum. It is apparent that if the original principle recognized by the articles of confederation had been adhered to, that the result would have been widely different, and that the one which was observed operated most unequally in regard to our interests. Some attention to the details of the settlement, has produced upon me the impression that we were scarcely more unfortunate in the selection of the rule, than in its application to the various questions touching our expenditures determined by the commissioners.

It is proper to remark that comparison has been instituted between this State and South Carolina, not because the disproportion was greater than in one or two other instances that might have been referred to, but principally for the reason that her proximity to us, and similarity of situation, rendered this the most apt illustration.

The same act of Congress which prescribed the proportion in which the debt created during the revolution should be paid by the several States, laid the foundation of the revenue system which has prevailed until the present period. It provided likewise for the assumption by the General Government of debts which had been contracted by the individual States, to the amount of twenty millions and a half of dollars; and for the gradual redemption of the whole debt, foreign and domestic, the proceeds of the public lands, which had been ceded by the several States, and an impost of seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem*, were constituted a sinking fund. It is evident that at the period of this enactment, the public domain was looked to as the principal source from which this fund was to be derived, and that it was not intended to have recourse to any species of taxation longer than might be necessary to render the proceeds of the former available.

No prejudice is entertained against a revenue arising from imposts on foreign merchandize. On the contrary, it is regarded as the most convenient mode of taxation yet devised. If experience has shewn that it may readily be applied to favor the industry of one section of the Union at the expense of another, and that it affords an opportunity to the federal legislature to require from our citizens larger contributions than are necessary to an economical administration of the government, it is an argument against the abuse, and not the legitimate exercise of a necessary power. A tariff of duties on imported goods was at an early period recognized by various acts of the Legislature of this State as a favorite mode of taxation. It is well known that one of the strongest arguments pressed upon the General Assembly of 1785, by our delegation in Congress, to induce the cession of our western territory to the confederation, was that it was necessary to the introduction of this system; and that on no other condition would some of the eastern States, and particularly Rhode Island, submit to a *fire per cent. impost*. There is no fact connected with our history under the confederation, more clearly established than the early and continued anxiety of the State of North Carolina to provide an adequate revenue for the government by a tax upon importations. The impression which then prevailed, however, of the relative proportions of revenue which would be required by the General and State Governments, as shewn by the early legislation of each, is fraught with important instruction. In 1783, an impost of *five per cent ad valorem*, to provide means for the redemption of a debt of more than fifty millions, limited in the term of its continuance to twenty-five years, was proposed by North Carolina, and failed to obtain the concurrence of the confederacy. At the same session, an impost of two per cent. and every species of direct tax which now prevails, was levied for the State Government. The act of Congress of 1790, before referred to, sets apart for the payment of the civil and contingent list of the United States the sum of *six hundred thousand dollars*.—It is very clear that upon the part of this State no doubt was entertained that a comparatively small share of the taxes paid by her citizens, would be required by the Federal Government. Instead, however, of this expectation being realized, we now find that the revenue accruing to the Treasury of the United States from this State is, upon the lowest principle of computation, greater by twenty fold than the amount required to sustain the State Government; and that the expenses of the civil and contingent list, during the last year, exceeded the entire amount of State debts, the assumption of which in 1790 created universal alarm.

The predictions of able and patriotic statesmen in our Convention which rejected the Federal Constitution, that a system of heavy taxation and lavish expenditure would grow up under it, although derided at the time as chimerical by others, neither less wise nor patriotic than themselves, have been realized to an extent which the most fearful and far sighted did not apprehend. Whether these evils are not rather to be regarded as obviously resulting from the abuse of delegated power, than as effects which might reasonably have been anticipated from the instrument itself, it is not now proper to inquire. But he who does not perceive the constant tendency of the Federal Government to extend its powers, augment its resources, and multiply its expenditures, must be very inattentive to our past and present history.

Injurious as was the arrangement of the revolutionary claims to the interests of this State, and oppressive as the fiscal system of the General Government has been to all the southern States, we derive consolation from the reflection that we have out grown, in some degree, the effects of the first, and enjoy the prospect of relief from the last. We have arrived, too, at a period in our affairs, which authorizes the expectation that though an indemnity cannot be afforded, some reparation may be obtained for the injuries we have suffered. The perplexing questions connected with the tariff system have been adjusted for the present, and, it is hoped, will be finally settled on the expiration of the act of 1832.—The national debt is extinguished, and the national domain is relieved from the pledge under which it was held for the benefit of the General Government. The important question for the first time arises for consideration, what disposition shall be made of it? Louisiana and Florida were acquired by purchase, and, of course under the Constitution of the United States, are the common property of the Union. All other portions of the public domain were ceded to the confederacy, or have, as in the instances of this State and Georgia, been conveyed to the United States, since the adoption of the Constitution, "as a means as well of hastening the extinguishment of the debts as of establishing the harmony of the United States." All the deeds of cession contain a condition substantially the same with that to be found in the deed executed upon the part of this State, viz: that the lands ceded "shall be considered as a common fund, for the use and benefit of the U. States of America, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

The "debt" to be extinguished was the debt created in the common defence anterior to the date of the instrument, and the fund, after the extinguishment of this debt, was to be applied to "the use and benefit of the U. States, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure." This would seem to be the obvious and fair construction of the deed; and it results, as a necessary consequence, that North Carolina, having been burthened, at the period when her citizens were least able to sustain it, with *one tenth* of the whole amount of the public debt, is entitled to receive a like proportion of the fund which remains undisposed of.

Whatever conclusion you may come to on this subject, it seems to me that the proposition either to give these lands to the States within which they are situated, or to reduce the price at which they have hitherto been disposed of, is wholly inadmissible. Next to the operation of the revenue system, no other measure of the General Government has so seriously affected the interests of the old States as the low prices at which emigrants have been enabled to obtain the most fertile lands in the valley of the Mississippi. No one can have failed to perceive the diminution in the value of real property in this State already occasioned by it, or doubt a moment the ruinous consequences which must result from a further reduction of the price of public lands. These lands were obtained by the blood and treasure of the old States, and while we should be disposed to continue the same liberal policy to the younger members of the confederacy, which has characterized all the proceedings of the General Government, it ought not to be expected of us to go further. At all events, the southern States, having during nearly half a century exhausted their resources in the payment of bounties to the ingenuity of the eastern, must not be ruined, that adequate rewards may be provided for the enterprise of the western States.

The existing tariff of duties, which, happily for the country, has been satisfactorily arranged for the present at least, must produce a revenue entirely adequate to an economical administration of the Government, and additional resources will but tend to prodigality and corruption. There seems to be no good reason, therefore, why, the object having been accomplished for which the sinking fund was created, the national domain shall not be divided in the stipulated proportion among all the members of the Confederacy. To the State Governments it will afford the most important aid in the prosecution of schemes of internal improvements, and the diffusion of the means of education. All experience proves that, if the power could be rightfully exercised, the General Government is not competent to the accomplishment of these great purposes; and the heavy amount paid by this State indirectly into the Treasury of the U States, under the operation of the present revenue system, if this fund be denied us, places the accumulation of the requisite means beyond our reach, within any reasonable period of time.

My opinions with respect to the necessity of a speedy and efficient prosecution by the State of a general system of internal improvements, were communicated at length in the report submitted to the General Assembly at the last session, by the Board for Internal Improvements. It is not proposed to discuss, at present, any one of the various topics which were then fully considered. The experience of another year affords conclusive proof that individual associations never will, and never can accomplish any plan commensurate with our necessities and resources. If the money alone, which has been expended by our legislative councils in the creation of corporations, that have existed only on paper, and are a most inconvenient encumbrance on the statute book, had been applied to the construction of some work, at a proper point, we should have had before us an experiment, which would, at least, have afforded useful instruction. The continually increasing current of emigration, which is depriving us of many of our most intelligent and enterprising citizens, and a large portion of our wealth, particularly in the section of the State hitherto regarded as the most populous and opulent, imparts to this subject a painful interest. If the evil admitted of no remedy, allusion to it would be both weak and idle. It is not, however, so considered. In the extent of her territory, the variety of her productions, the fertility of her soil, and salubrity of her climate, North Carolina will compare advantageously with the most prosperous members of the Confederacy. The obstructions to the navigation of our rivers, by the falls created by the ledge of granite which traverses the State from north east to south west, and the impossibility of entering either of the ports connected with these rivers, with ships of the largest class, are certainly great natural disadvantages. It is believed, however, that these difficulties may be obviated to an extent which will ensure us all the commercial facilities essential to a highly prosperous condition.—We have a wider extent of sea coast than any State in the Union, and the best inlet and harbor south of the Chesapeake. We have the power to connect this harbor with nearly all the navigable waters of the State, and thus bring the blessings of commerce not only to the doors of our own citizens, but afford a national highway to our sister States, of great importance in time of peace, and of inestimable value in war. Under such circumstances, to permit public prosperity either to decline or remain stationary, is as foreign from our duty as it is injurious to our interests and repugnant to our feelings. The period cannot be distant when other objects than the disbursement of sums smaller than the aggregate of legislative expenses shall be considered as falling within the legitimate range of your duties. The immediate representatives of the people, the highest and most responsible functionaries recognized by the theory of our Government, are selected and convened for the attainment of objects essential to the public weal, which cannot be effected by individual effort. I am satisfied myself that the course of legislation hitherto pursued, is to be ascribed to local divisions more than to any other cause, and the hope is fondly cherished that you will not separate without the adoption of such measures as shall make us a united people, as well in feeling as in interest.

The revenue system of this State is radically defective, and requires both revision and amendment. For some years past, the disbursements from the Public Treasury have exceeded the ordinary receipts, and we have been gradually consuming the principal of a productive fund which had been accumulated by the economy of preceding years. The investments which have been made in the stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, leaves it no longer in our power to pursue this exhausting process, and we are compelled to provide other means to defray the expenses of the Government. This, it is believed may be effected without any increase of the present rate of taxation, if provision is made to secure a fair valuation of real estate, and to ascertain the number of individuals legally liable to poll tax. The Government of the country should never hold out temptations to its citizens to do wrong. Such, however, is the manifest tendency of the most important principles of our fiscal system. In practice, whatever may have been the theoretical speculations of the lawgiver, every owner of real estate assesses the value of his own freehold, and it follows as a necessary consequence, that the individual, who is honest under all circumstances, contributes his fair proportion to the maintenance of the Government; while he who is less conscientious receives a direct reward for his iniquity.

The same objection applies with still greater force to the regulations under which the poll tax is levied. All slaves over twelve and under fifty years of age, are subject to capitation tax. If every slave owner in the community were entirely disposed to do so, it is no very easy task to ascertain accurately the proportion of his slaves who are between twelve and fifty years of age. Records are rarely kept of the ages of those born upon our estates, and we have still greater difficulty in ascertaining the ages of such as have been acquired by purchase or inheritance. He, however, who is not scrupulously honest, may satisfy his conscience by very superficial inquiries, when they agree with his interest; and the individual who is entirely beyond the influence of moral coercion may commit fraud with impunity Attempts to detect crimes of this character, are rarely made; and if they were more frequent, success, in the nature of things, is nearly impossible. A single example will suffice to establish the correctness of these remarks, and shew the extent to which the revenue is defrauded. The aggregate number of slaves in this State, in 1830, was 246,462. At least one half of these, by every authorized principle of computation, were between the ages of twelve and fifty years, and, at the rate of twenty cents each, should have contributed to the Public Treasury 24,646 dollars. The entire amount of poll tax derived in that year, from this source, and from the same rate of taxation imposed on every free male between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, in a population of little less than half a million, was $28,211 55, exclusive of the six per cent. commissions retained by the Sheriffs for collection. It is confidently believed that if a fair mode for the valuations of lands were provided, and a proper system of accountability devised with respect to the poll tax, that the amount of revenue derived from these sources would be increased one-fourth, and that this reform alone would enable the Public Treasurer to meet the ordinary expenditures from his department. With respect to the tax on slaves, a simple, easy and efficient remedy would probably arise from abolishing the discrimination of ages, and imposing a tax on each. In practice, it will be found no more burthensome, and the process more simple, to give in the whole number of slaves at ten cents, than to ascertain the number of those between twelve and fifty, who are subject to twenty cents; and those who now misrepresent the ages of their slaves, without the fear of detection, will find it much more difficult to conceal their number.

I have heretofore ventured to expresss the opinion, that too large a proportion of the public burthen is imposed upon those who are subject to a poll tax only, and that the range of taxation should be extended. Subsequent reflection has satisfied me entirely of the correctness of the position.—The poll tax on the day laborer and the capitalist is precisely the same; and it sometimes happens that the latter, like the former, is subject to no other species of contribution. In the one case, it is an onerous imposition; in the other, a tax a thousand fold greater might occasion no sensible inconvenience. It seems at least to be worthy of consideration, whether pleasure carriages, and other articles of luxury, and especially collateral inheritances, should not be brought within the operation of our revenue laws.

The Report of the Public Treasurer will exhibit a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury Department, which will present all the information that can be desired upon the subject. His views with respect to our financial system, will command attention, and afford satisfactory evidence of the diligence and ability with which his duties have been discharged.

The Bank of the State of North Carolina, incorporated by an act of the last Legislature, has gone into operation at an earlier period, and under more favorable auspices, than was anticipated by its most sanguine friends. The entire amount of stock authorized to be subscribed by individuals (900,000 dollars) has been taken, and the payments made with more than ordinary punctuality. Of the stock reserved for the State, (600,000 dollars,) but one fourth has been subscribed and paid for by the Public Treasurer. The remaining three fourths must be secured within the period of two years from the first of January next, or the privilege reserved to the State will be forfeited. Your attention is thus early directed to the subject, that proper measures may be adopted by a judicious revision of our revenue laws, by the sale of other public stocks, or by resorting to a loan, to attain one of the leading objects contemplated by the charter of this institution.

Some legislation is necessary with respect to the publication and distribution of the Acts of Assembly. The transmission of a single copy to the Executive of each State, is at present authorized, while we receive from nearly all the States a copy for the Executive Department, and one for each branch of the Legislature. It is the duty of the Secretary of State to deliver to the Public Printer, at an early period after the adjournment of the General Assembly, copies of all acts which have been passed. But it is not made the duty of any one to arrange the order of publication, to prepare indexes and marginal notes, and to revise the proof sheets. This evil has been increased by the anxiety which prevails at the close of the session to expedite business, by the employment of inexperienced engrossing clerks. The mistakes which last winter escaped the vigilance of the examining committees, have not only deformed the statute book, but have materially affected the construction of some of the most important enactments of the session.

The death of James Grant, Esquire, late Comptroller of Public Accounts, has deprived the State of the services of a faithful and vigilant officer.—This event occurred at too late a period to admit of my assembling the Executive Council with a view to a temporary appointment, and the office is, therefore, vacant. The duties of the Comptroller have devolved upon the Treasury Department at the busiest season of the year, and it is desirable that this vacancy should be supplied at as early a day as practicable.

Perhaps a fairer occasion may never be presented for suggesting that the practice which has prevailed of late years, of selecting Counsellors from remote sections of the State, is a virtual infraction of the Constitution. For a long period subsequent to the establishment of our Government, the members of the Council were chosen from the immediate vicinity of the Governor. He was thus enabled, almost without expense to the public, and without any delay, to consult his constitutional advisers on all subjects of importance. Even applications for pardon, in capital cases, were invariably submitted to this body, which was, in fact as well as in name, a branch of the Executive Department. The inconvenience of this innovation may, at no distant day, operate most injuriously. If the late Comptroller had died a few weeks earlier, it would have been impossible to have supplied his place in time for the settlements which the Sheriffs are required to complete by the first of October in each year. So nearly has this portion of Executive power been annihilated by modern practice, that those who are presumed to exercise it have not been convened at any period during my administration.

I have received within the last few days the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, called to consider "the outrage recently committed on American citizens at Nassau, New Providence, by certain officers of that island. The resolutions adopted on the occasion, are laid before you at the request of the meeting. They will doubtless receive the consideration due to the importance of the subject, and the respectable source from which they emanate. Besides the adoption of such measures as you may deem advisable with respect to this affair, I regret to state that some legislation seems to be necessary to protect the rights of our citizens to their slaves from domestic aggression. The combinations which exist in some of the eastern cities, to prevent, by the expense incident to protracted litigation, the recaption of fugitive slaves, have rendered it the interest of the owner, in many instances, to abandon his title to such property.—An individual of this city, in a contest of this character, where the proof adduced was more clearly made out than would, perhaps, be possible in one out of a hundred cases, found it necessary to expend, in the progress of a suit finally decided by the Supreme Court of New York, a much larger sum than the value of the slaves. The evil might find its appropriate remedy in the levy of a tax on slave owners to defray the expenses of similar litigation in future. The knowledge that such a fund existed, would doubtless obviate the necessity of frequent expenditures.

It affords me pleasure to state, that the Attorney General, who has been charged with the duty of pressing our claims for expenditures during the late war with Great Britain upon the consideration of the War Department, entertains confident hopes of a speedy and equitable settlement —His correspondence upon this subject will be transmitted to you in the progress of the session.

The act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, directing the Governor to appoint three commissioners, whose duty it should be to revise and digest the public statute laws of this State has been complied with. The trust was, at an early period after the adjournment of the Legislature, confided to William H. Battle, Gavin Hogg and James Iredell, Esquires, who entered upon the immediate discharge of their duties. The severe indisposition of one of these gentlemen has greatly impeded the progress of the work, though it is believed it may be completed within the period limited by law. A report upon this subject is understood to be in preparation, and will probably be transmitted to you in a few days.

My Letter Book, together with the various resignations which have been transmitted to this Department since the adjournment of the last Legislature, will be laid before you by my Private Secretary.

The various important topics with respect to which I have considered it my duty to express my opinion, have extended this message to an inconvenient length. I have found it necessary, nevertheless, to reserve some matters of less general interest, which will be submitted for your consideration in the progress of the session. In conclusion, I have only to assure you of my hearty co-operation in every measure which may be calculated to preserve the liberty and promote the prosperity and happiness of our constituents.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

Executive Department, N. C.
November 17, 1834.

Monday, Nov. 17.

SENATE.

This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, the Senate convened at 2 o'clock; when the members presented their credentials, were qualified by taking the oaths prescribed by law, (which were administered by Thomas Cobbs, Esq.) and took their seats. A quorum being present, the Senate proceeded to organize by the appointment of its officers. On motion of Mr. Montgomery, Wm. D. Moseley, Senator from Lenoir, was unanimously appointed Speaker. He was then conducted to the Chair, from whence he made his acknowledgments to the Senate in an appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, Samuel F. Patterson was appointed Principal Clerk, and W. J. Cowan, Clerk Assistant.

On motion of Mr. Carson, Thomas B. Wheeler was appointed Principal Doorkeeper.

Mr. Carson also moved that Green Hill be appointed Assistant Doorkeeper; when Mr. Dowd moved that the name of Neill Peterson be added to the nomination. A balloting then took place; which resulted in the election of Green Hill, by the following vote: for Hill 42; for Peterson 10.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, it was ordered that a writ be issued, directing an election to be held in Person county, on the 28th inst. for the choice of a Senator, to supply the vacancy created by the death of R. Vanhook.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

On motion of Mr. Beard, ordered that the Rules of Order for the government of the Senate, adopted at the last session, be the Rules of Order of the present session until otherwise ordered.

It was also ordered, on motion of Mr. Beard, that a select committee be appointed to prepare permanent Rules of Order for the government of the Senate during the present session.—Messrs. Beard, Carson, Montgomery of Orange, Kerr and Martin were appointed the committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Nov. 17.

The House convened at 2 o'clock; when the names of the members being called over, they exhibited their credentials, were qualified according to law, and took their seats. A quorum being present, Mr. Poindexter moved that W. J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, be appointed Speaker; and Mr. Allison moved that Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. of Wake, be added to the nomination. Whereupon Mr. Haywood rose and declined the nomination. The House then, on motion of Mr. Allison, proceeded to ballot for Speaker; when Mr. Alexander was duly elected. The votes stood thus: For Alexander 84; Haywood 22; Scattering and blank 18. The Speaker being conducted to the Chair, made his acknowledgments to the House in an appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, Charles Manly was appointed Principal Clerk, and Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk Assistant.

Mr. Potts moved that Richard Roberts be appointed Doorkeeper, and John Cooper, Assistant Doorkeeper; and, on motion of Mr. Graham, Isaac Truitt was added to the nomination for Principal Doorkeeper.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Mr. Clement, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Principal Doorkeeper, reported that Isaac Truitt was duly elected. The votes stood thus: For Truitt 79, Roberts 42, Cooper 4.

On motion, John Cooper was appointed Assistant Doorkeeper.

On motion of Mr. King, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee, to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the two Houses, and of their readiness to receive any communication he may see fit to make.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition, and informing that Messrs. Shipp and Sherard form their branch of said committee. Ordered that Messrs. Outlaw and Potts compose this committee on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for three Engrossing Clerks, and informing that the names of William W. Hall, Thos. G. Stone, Thomas L. West, Daniel Coleman, Joseph D. Ward, Isaac Golding, Mortimer Bright and Jeremiah Blackstock are in nomination for the appointment. A message from the Senate, agreeing to the proposition.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, a committee was appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the government of this House. The committee consists of Messrs. Waugh, Haywood, Bragg, Seawell and Barringer.

Mr. Lyon announced the death of Amos Richardson, one of the members elect of this House from Bladen county; and, on his motion, a writ was ordered to be issued, directing an election to be held on the 1st day of next month, to fill the vacancy.

A message from the Senate, proposing that a joint select committee be appointed to prepare Joint Rules of Order for the government of the two Houses, and informing that Messrs. Beard, Sawyer, Wyche, Edwards and Little compose the committee on their part. The proposition was concurred in, and Messrs. Waugh, Haywood, Bragg, Seawell and Barringer were appointed the committee on the part of this House.

Mr. Gwyn, from the Committee appointed to conduct the balloting for three Engrossing Clerks, reported that Daniel Coleman, William W. Hall, and Thomas G. Stone were duly elected. The state of the balloting was as follows: Coleman 150, Hall 124, Stone 99, West 53, Ward 49, Blackstock 26, Golding, 19, Bright 16.

Received from the Governor, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Wm. R. Hill, a Message; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Bragg, sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed, one copy for each member of the Legislature.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Speaker presented a letter from Jonathan H. Haughton, member elect from Edenton, resigning his seat. On motion of Mr. Outlaw, a writ of election was issued to the Sheriff of Chowan, for a new election on the 27th inst. to supply the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Potts a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot tomorrow for Comptroller, and Edmund B. Freeman, Jas. R. Dodge, Louis H. Marsteller, Nathan A. Stedman, Robt. Perry, Wm. P. Williams, Benj. S. King, John B. Muse, and I. Wetmore, were put in nomination.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual Report of the Public Treasurer; which on motion of Mr. Maclin, was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print one No. for each member.

On motion of Mr. Craig, it was resolved, that so much of his excellency the Governor's Message as relates to a convention, be referred to a select committee.

The following Standing Committees, were appointed by the Speaker:

On claims—Messrs. Blatchford, Daniel, Bynum, Foscue, McCracken, Maclin, McNeill, Stockard, Irion, Cotten, Jacob Williams, Weaver, Jonathan Horton.

On Education—Messrs. Matthews, Pugh, Potts, Manly, Monk, Boddie, Wadsworth, Graham, L. A. Gwyn, Pouchee, Hoke, Perkins, Waugh.

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Wiley, Crump, Swanner, Hartley, Mitchell, Potter, Dockery, W. Jones, Ziglar, Brummel, Hutchison, J. W. Guinn, Lowdermilk.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Riddick, A. B. Smith, Swindell, Whitfield, Hill, Battle, Locke, Allison, Adams, B. Hawkins, Cansler, Bedford, Wm. Horton.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. McPherson, Ousby, M'Cleese, Manning, Dudley, S. Harris, Seawell, Haywood, Brown, Clement, Barringer, Deaton, King.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Tillett, Outlaw, Clarke, Bell, Kenan, Judkins, Kittrell, Williamson, Lindsay, Craige, Hoke, J. L. Smith, Henderson.

A Cotton Factory upon a large scale and with the best machinery and advantages, has been put into full operation at Lynchburg, Virginia. The Lynchburg Virginian observes—"We look upon this establishment as opening a new era in this section of Virginia."

Extract of a letter from Dover, Nov. 12, 1834.

The election for a member of Congress in Delaware took place yesterday. The candidates were Jno. J. Miligan, (Whig,) the present member, and James A. Bayard, and the result has been as we expected. Milligan elected by a majority of 156 over Bayard. In 1832, Milligan's majority over his opponent was 112.

In the State Legislature, there are 14 Whigs in the Senate, and 14 Whigs in the Assembly—total 20. Jacksonmen, 3 in the Senate, and 7 in the Assembly, making a majority of 10 Whigs in joint ballot.

The effort of the party was levelled at Kent county, and, had they succeeded, they would have been a majority for them in the Legislature on joint ballot, and John M. Clayton would have lost his election as Senator of the U. States from Delaware. *He is safe*, and, should it be necessary to elect the President of the United States by the House of Representatives, the little State of Delaware will hold an equal rank with the empire State of New York, for each will cast one vote on that great question. We have secured this object, and the re-election of that noble minded and fearless Senator, Clayton, is, therefore, we may truly say—Delaware all erect, and faithful to the Constitution and the Laws.

In consequence of heavy and continued rains, the Pee Dee has again risen to an extraordinary height. It was yesterday morning said to be two feet higher than the swell of September last, which destroyed a large portion of the Corn and Cotton then standing. It is highly probable that the remainder of the ungathered lowground crop of Cotton (and we understand that a large portion of it has not yet been picked out,) is completely destroyed.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

It seems that a revenue cutter, at Baltimore, fired a salute upon the reception of news of the triumph of the Jackson party in New York. This is recorded by the Enquirer with no mark of disapprobation. We presume the next step will be to have salutes fired by our ships of war, and military parades upon every victory of the party in power, wherever we go.—*Fredericksburg Arena.*

MOLASSES, SALT, &c.

Just receiving by Steamer Henrietta.

30 Hhds. MOLASSES, (a superior article)
50 sacks Blown Salt,
30 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

November 24.

Cheese.

25 casks CHEESE,
50 boxes do,
Just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Tuesday Morning by a Committee.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From	To
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	4	
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	50	
Apple	do	40	
Bacon -	lb	12½	
Beeswax -	do	18	
Bagging -	yard	25	
Coffee, prime green	lb	14	
2d and 3d quality	do	12½	
Candles, Fayette Factory	do	16	
Cotton, new	100lbs	16	
Corn, (new,)	bushel		
Copperas -	100lbs	4	
Flax -	lb	15	
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1 50	
Flour, superfine	barrel	5 50	
Fine	do	5	5
Fish, Herrings	do	5 50	
Mackerel, No. 3,	do	5 50	
Mullet,	do		4
Feathers	lb	55	
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1
Country	do		
Ginger	lb	10	
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3	
10x12	do	3 50	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto. dry	do	10	
Iron	100lb	4	4
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1
Lime,	cask	2 50	
Lard	lb	11	
Leather, Skirting	do	22	
Sole	do	20	
Bridle	side	2 50	3
Lead, Bar	lb	6½	
Logwood	100lb	3	
Molasses	gallon	51	
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	64	
Wrought	do	18	
Shingles	1000	1 50	2
Oats	bushel	40	
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16	
Linseed	gallon	90	1
Pork	barrel	14	
Plaster, Paris	do	6	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	6 75	7
Paints, White Lead	do	3	
Spanish Brown	do	2	
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	3
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	
W. I.	do	70	
New England	do	45	
Rice	100lb	3 50	4
Rags	lb	2½	
Shot	bag	2 25	
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9	10
Common	do	8	9
Loaf and Lump	lb		14½
Salt, Liverpool	bushel		60
Turk's Island, &c.	do		60
Salts, Epsom	lb		8
Glauber	do		5
Steel, American	do		8
E. Blistered	do		16
German	do		14
Saltpetre	do		12
Tallow	do		9
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 25	1
Hyson	do	75	
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	5	12
Manufactured	do	5	
Tin, ½ x	box	11	
Wheat	bushel	90	1
Whiskey	gallon	55	
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	
Sicily Madeira	do	1 75	2
Teneriffe	do	1 50	
Malaga	do	50	
Wool,	lb	16	

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1834.

Cotton.—We have again to report large sales and high prices. Since our last, prices have ranged from 15 to 16¼ cents, the principal sales on yesterday having been at the latter price.

In Charleston, the sales largé, at from 15 to 17 cents. About 800 bales, very prime, brought 17 cents. **The opinion is expressed that these high prices are sustained only by the limited supply, and orders necessary to be supplied immediately. How far this opinion may be shaken by the Liverpool accounts to the 21st ult., the reader can determine.**

The Legislature.—We have but little intelligence from Raleigh since Wednesday up to which day, only, do the last papers from that city contain the proceedings of the Legislature.

Bedford Brown has been re-elected to the Senate of the U. States, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote was, for Brown 113, Judge Settle 60, Blank 21.

We have seen a letter from a member, declaring that the above vote is not a fair test of the strength of parties. That the Administration has a majority of about 15—not exceeding 17. The anti-Jackson party was taken by surprize, not dreaming that the election was to come on so soon. They had not fixed on any candidate, and it was only as the balloting committee was about to commence taking the ballots, that Judge Settle was nominated, of course without his knowledge or consent. The Jackson party, on the contrary, had arranged their plan of operations at a Caucus held on the previous evening. And on Thursday morning, when the Houses met, a motion that the balloting take place immediately, was carried. Thus was this important election hurried on on the *fourth* day of the session. The object of this haste is apparent, and has been but too successful. It was known that the opposite party was unprepared.

Mr. Mhoon, the Treasurer of the State, has declined a re-election. He has been a valuable officer. Gen. Patterson, of Wilkes, at present Chief Clerk of the Senate, is spoken of as his successor. Col. Philo White, Editor of the Standard, has been elected Printer to the State. The vote was, White 99, Gales & Son 54, Lawrence & Lemay 36.

Several ballotings had taken place for Comptroller, without an election. Messrs. Stedman, Marsteller, and Muse, are understood to have run the highest among numerous candidates.

The election of Governor was fixed for yesterday. It is said that Gov. Swain could not be re-elected; but that the Jackson party would put in one of themselves. They seem disposed to divide the "spoils" among them. Indeed, we learn that New York tactics are all the go at Raleigh. We are not surprised at it; for there are a few individuals in the Legislature, who, with a little more experience, would rival Van Buren himself in the arts of the New York school.

The Speaker of the House announced, a few days ago, that he had received a sealed packet relating to the Fayetteville Town Election. It was referred to the Comm. of Privileges and Elections.

We will not pretend to conceal our deep mortification and disappointment at the result of the gubernatorial election. We had been led to expect better things, and were not prepared for the result. Of the reasons which led to the withdrawal of the name of Gov. Swain, and the substitution of that of a gentleman who had not been thought of in connection with this appointment, and who will not unite the whole strength of the opposition, we are ignorant. It is, however, of little importance now. The State is again disgraced by the election of a weak and blind follower of the powers that be; and the advisers of Gen. Jackson have another inducement to go on in their career of usurpation and corruption. Be it so. The very excess of uncontrolled power will urge them on to such measures as will yet open the eyes of the people in time to prevent the success of another of the party. There is, as to North Carolina, no room for despondency. Two years ago, scarcely an Anti-Jackson man was to be found in the Legislature. Now, more than two-fifths are openly opposed to the Administration. Should the next two years be attended with only half as great a change in public sentiment, the State will be saved in ratifying Gen. Jackson's appointment of Mr. Van Buren as his successor. We have had to contend with Jacksonism, and have been defeated.—The result will be different, we trust, when Van Buren is presented to the people.

We can only assure our readers, that we have not knowingly deceived them in this matter. We have ourself been deceived; and have only given them the information which we derived from others. That it was not correct, none can more deeply regret than we.

The Jackson party in this town had quite a "glorification," on Friday night last, in honor of their triumph. A transparency, attended by drums and fifes, and some wind instrument that grated as harshly and discordantly as the loud huzzas which ever and anon arose from the crowd whom the occasion collected together, were paraded through the principal streets; and bonfires, rockets, and firing of cannon, contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the winners. We must give them the justice to say, that so far as we could see or hear, the celebration was in handsome style, and terminated peaceably at a reasonable hour of the night.

The Governor's Message, which will be found entire in this paper, is an important document. The subjects embraced in it, though few, are important, and are urged upon the attention of the Legislature with earnestness and ability which have marked all Gov. Swain's efforts for the promotion of the prosperity of the State, whether made to the Legislature, before primary assemblies of the people, or from the Executive Chair. The facts and views presented in relation to the claims of this State on the General Government, and to the public lands, will be new, we presume to most of our readers, and are particularly worthy of attention. But as the message will be read by all, we need not be more particular in referring to it.

An expectation seemed to be entertained, previous to its appearance, that the Message would touch upon National politics.—But it will be seen that it does not form an exception to the generality of its predecessors. It is confined to matters of local interest.

Two or three communications have been received, which are excluded by a press of other matter.

Foreign.—English papers to the 21st Oct. have been received at New York.

The cotton market was in a very animated state, as will appear by the accounts copied from the Journal of Commerce.

The venerable pile of buildings in which Parliament held its sessions, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th Oct. The English people consider this as one of the greatest calamities that could have befallen them. The history of their rapid progress to wealth and power, of their acquisition of the blessings of liberty, is intimately connected with these halls—for they have been the theatre of every great contest between liberty and despotism, for centuries. Part of the buildings were erected during the reign of Edward the Confessor, about the year 1050, and part about a century after, during the reign of King Stephen. They were first used for legislative purposes during the reign of Edward VI. about the year 1550.

Many valuable books, records, relics, &c. have been destroyed, which can never be replaced. The loss of buildings, &c. considered as an ordinary business affair, is estimated at half a million sterling.

Lusus Naturæ.—A friend has sent to this Office, (where it may be seen,) the head of a squirrel, killed by him, whose teeth are about an inch and a quarter long, of a semi-circular shape, the two under teeth reaching near and almost entering the right eye, and the two upper teeth extending down the throat. It could not have masticated the usual food of the squirrel, but must have subsisted upon softer substances.

The old State Bank has declared a dividend of profit of 2 per cent. payable only at the Principal Bank in Raleigh, on and after the 1st Monday of December.

A *run* for specie has recently been made on the Bank of Columbus, Geo. Up to the last accounts, all demands had been paid.

Finances of North Carolina.—As usual, we find it necessary to abridge the Annual Report of the Treasurer of North Carolina, made to the Legislature on Wednesday last. It is very long, and may be curtailed without detracting from its interest.

It appears that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st November 1833, was $57,877 24. The receipts for the year ending Nov. 1, 1834, amount to $202,127 28, making, with the above balance, the sum of $260,004 52.

The above amount of receipts are made up of the following items:

Cash from the Sheriffs for the Taxes of 1833,	$68,190 36
From State Bank for dividend of Capital Stock	83,040 00
From do. for dividend of profit	5,536 00
From Newbern Bank for dividend of Capital	36,360 00
From do. for Tax,	2,296 35
From Cape Fear Bank for do.	2,045 56
From do. for dividend of profit	30 00
From J. L. Henderson, Clerk Supreme Court	350 00
From J. Miller, Clerk Buncombe County Court, on judgment against him for tavern licences	675 08
Rent of lots	10 00
Principal and interest on old bonds for lands sold	913 84
Sale of furniture at Government House	352 62
Principal and interest on sales of late Treasurer Haywood's property	2,327 47
	202,127 28

The disbursements for the year ending 1st Nov. 1834, amount to $191,571 11, consisting of the following items:

General Assembly,	$42,424 98
Rebuilding Capitol,	68,500 00
Judiciary,	23,907 75
Treasury Notes burnt by com. Finance session of 1833,	10,565 41
Executive Department,	2,525 00
Treasury Department,	2,000 00
Department of State,	1,193 00
Comptroller's Department,	1,000 00
Stock in the Bank of the State,	30,000 00
Library fund,	148 25
Contingencies,	5,792 85
Sisters of James N. Forsyth,	590 50
Sheriffs for settling tax,	994 37
Public Printer,	900 00
Pensioners,	773 50
Adjutant General's Office,	200 00
Bogue Banks,	55 50
	$191,571 11

which, deducted from the above amount of $260,004 52, leaves a balance in the Treasury on 1st. Nov. 1834, of $68,433 41.

The Literary Fund.

The cash in the hands of the Treasurer, as Treasurer of the Literary Fund, on the 1st Nov. 1833, amounted to	$117,024 81
The receipts to 1st Nov. 1834, amount to	22,379 18
Making a total of	$139,403 99

The receipts consist of

Cash for entries of vacant land,	$5,499 36
Tax on sales at auction,	356 74
Tax on Tavern licenses,	2,417 08
State Bank, for dividends of capital,	8,460 00
Do. for dividend of profits,	564 00
Newbern Bank, for dividend of capital,	2,820 00
Cape Fear Bank, for dividend of profit,	2,262 00
	22,379 18

The only payment from this fund is $120,000 for 1200 shares of stock in the new Bank, leaving a balance of cash on hand of $19,403 99.

Internal Improvement Fund.

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1833,	$979 08
Rec'd from bonds for Cherokee lands,	1,733 23
From Cape Fear Bank, for dividend on 1358 shares, (the dividend on which is appropriated to this fund)	4,074 00
	6,786 31
The disbursements amount to	246 89
Leaving a balance, Nov. 1, 1834, of	6,539 42

The disbursements consist of

Balance of Jas. Wyche's Salary as Superintendent, for 1833,	$25 89
His Salary and expenses for 1834,	200 00
Wm. R. Hill, Sec'ry of the Board,	21 00

Recapitulation.

The foregoing statements show balances of cash on hand at the close of the business of the fiscal year, ending on the 31st Oct. 1834, as follows, viz.

Amount as Public Treasurer,	$68,433 41
As Treasurer Fund for Internal Improvement,	6,539 42½
As Treasurer Literary Fund,	19,403 99½
Making an aggregate amount of	$94,376 83

This amount is disposed of (as directed by law) in the following manner, viz.

Deposited in the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh,	$67,334 25	
Ditto Bank of Newbern, do.	8,539 68	
Ditto Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville,	13, 91 42	
		89,365 35
Worn Treasury notes, silver change, &c. in the vault of the Treasury,		5,011 48
Making a corresponding amount of		$94,376 83

The State and the Literary Fund own, of

Stock in the new State Bank, shares	1,500
In the Cape Fear Bank,	2,122
In the Newbern Bank,	1,956
In the old State Bank,	3,050
Total shares,	8,631

The State has received dividends of capital from the State Bank, amounting to $80 per share; and from the Newbern Bank, of $45 per share.

The whole amount of Treasury Notes issued by the State, was $262,000; of which, $201,249 64 have been redeemed and destroyed, and $4,635 02 are now in the vault of the Treasury. Leaving unredeemed and in circulation $56,115 34. [We suppose the greater part of these have been lost.]

The Treasurer awards praise to the Sheriffs for uniform punctuality in their settlements.

Much of the Treasurer's time has been devoted to the performance of the duties assigned him under the act creating the Bank of the State. At the first meeting of stockholders, (May 22d,) "individuals had taken 6626 shares, 484 of which were forfeited by neglect to pay the first instalment; leaving 6142 shares to be represented in the meeting by individuals.—300 had been taken by the Public Treasurer, in the name of the State, and 1200 in the name of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund—in all 1500 shares for the State. Upon individual stock, the commissioners received and paid over to the cashier the sum of $272,104
Upon Stock taken for the State, 142,500
$414,604

According to the relative number of shares held by individuals and by the State, and in conformity with the provisions of the charter, eight directors were elected by the individual stockholders. Of the other two, on the part of the State, the Public Treasurer is one ex officio, and Gavin Hogg, Esq. under the appointment of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller, acts as the second. As the requisite amount for putting the Bank into operation had not been received, the stockholders adjourned to meet again on the 21st day of August, requiring, in the mean time, the president and directors to open books for filling up the unsubscribed stock, and to take the necessary steps for putting the Bank into immediate operation, upon the receipt, from individuals, of the amount specified in the supplement to the charter. At the meeting in August, the whole amount of individual stock was taken, and more than the amount of money necessary for going into operation, received. It was, therefore, resolved to commence business without delay, and Wednesday, the 10th day of September, fixed upon as the first discount day; since which time the institution has been doing business, at the Principal Bank, in the usual and regular manner, affording, it is confidently believed, the appropriate facilities and relief to the community anticipated from its operations."

All the funds received in payment for the Stock have been converted into specie, or its equivalent, and not a dollar has been lost in this process.

There is no prospect that the State will be able to pay for the balance (450,000,) of Stock which it has reserved the privilege of taking. The right to do so will expire on the 1st January, 1837.

Branches have gone into operation at Newbern and Tarborough. The Agencies at Milton, Leaksville, Charlotte and Morganton, are delayed in consequence of the accidental omission of the act to give power to discount notes payable at Agencies. It is recommended that the deposites heretofore made in the Newbern and old State Banks, be required to be made in the new Bank.

The last dividend of Capital of the Newbern Bank, amounting to $19,590, has not yet been received at the Treasury. A dividend of 8 per cent on the Buncombe Turnpike Stock, is also due the State.

The following remarks on the present mode of giving in lands for Taxation, present that important subject in so strong a light, that we should weaken its force by any abridgement. We have heretofore expressed our surpize that there should be a moment's delay in correcting a system that is so manifestly unjust, to the State as well as to individuals, and that opens the door to innumerable frauds. The present system, indeed, can only be regarded as offering a bounty for fraud.

The great loss of revenue, (says the Treasurer) and the fraudulent practices growing out of the present mode of listing and assessing property for taxation in this State, were brought to the attention of the Legislature in the last annual report from this department. Since that time some pains have been taken to ascertain the amount of the evil, where it exists and the remedy. Under the existing law, passed in 1819, "every person bound to list lands shall return his list upon oath, *as it respects the number of acres*, and shall affix the value to each tract of land, including the improvements thereon, *not less than the value affixed to the same by the assessors under the last act of Congress, providing for the assessment of the lands of the United States*"—(January, 1815.) In any event, then, the valuation on the tax list, should be equal to that of 1815, and *higher* where an appreciation in the value has occurred since that time, either from improvements on the land or otherwise. The aggregate valuation of the lands in North Carolina at the period referred to, was, in round numbers, fifty three and a half millions of dollars. Since that time, and up to the first of the year 1833—1,249,758 acres of land have been entered and patented in the State, making an increase, by that number of acres, of the amount now liable to pay tax.—These lands, estimated at the average in 1815, and added to that valuation, make an aggregate of more than *fifty six millions of dollars*. Hence it is manifest that the assessment of 1833, upon which the tax received this year was collected, ought *at least* to be equal to that sum, yeilding a nett tax of more than thirty one thousand dollars; and if the assessment were made strictly according to the requirements of the act of 1819, it must necessarily be greater, unless reduced by the Board of Appeal constituted by that act.

But let us compare this result with the actual assessment in 1833.—According to the clerks' returns, and the tax collected thereon, the aggregate valuation of the lands in North Carolina is less than forty three millions—showing a deficit in the valuation, at the lowest estimate, of more than *thirteen millions*; the nett tax accruing upon which would be near eight thousand dollars, or about one third of the whole tax at present collected on real estate. It is a fact worth noting in this place, that the land tax has been gradually and *invariably* diminishing for every successive year since the year 1820, when the present rate of taxation was adopted. From the data collected on this subject a table has been compiled, which, it is believed, embraces all the information worth the attention of the Legislature. It shows the valuation in each county in 1815 and in 1833, in the aggregate, and the average per acre—the number of acres at each period—the number entered since—the aggregate valuation of the whole—and the *nett* amount of tax that would arise therefrom. Notwithstanding the immensely depreciated rate at which it is given in, in some of the counties, it will be seen that the *average rate* of giving in throughout the State in 1833, does not fall very far short of the average valuation per acre in 1815—the average rate at the former period (1815) being $2 69; at the latter $2 27. This arises from the fact that much of the land is not listed at all, and, in several of the counties, that which is listed is rated at a higher valuation per acre than was fixed upon it in 1815. It will also be perceived that although about a million and a quarter acres of land have been entered since 1815, still the quantity now given in for taxation is less than at the former period by more than a million of acres; and estimating the whole surface of the State at 32,000,000 acres, only about three fifths of it are taxed.

An attentive examination in detail, of the facts relative to the poll tax, will expose abuses of equal magnitude. In connection with the table above alluded to, columns are prepared showing the number of free and black polls listed in each county—the number as it should be, corrected according to the best data to be had, such as it is thought may be safely relied on—and the nett amount of poll tax arising from the corrected list. In making this table the following method and rules were observed: In the first place, it was important to avoid exaggeration in details, in order to prevent weakening the strength of such general and practical conclusions, as it was expected to deduce. Hence the census of 1830 has been taken as the basis of calculation, without making any allowance for the increase of population from that time, until the tax list was taken in 1833. The census exhibits the number of free white males from 20 to 30 years old; from 30 to 40; from 40 to 50, and so on. The object was to ascertain the number to be listed for taxation, to wit, the number from 21 to 45. This was done by adding together nine tenths of those between 20 and 30, the whole of those between 30 and 40, and one half of those between 40 and 50.—This result is supposed to be as close an approximation to the truth as it is practicable to make, and may be relied on as reasonably certain; at all events, would be more probably too small than too large. The same principle was carried out in ascertaining the number of free colored polls, and the number of slaves taxable, taking the slaves male and female between the ages of 12 and 50. The result for each county, together with the nett tax thereon, is placed in the table referred to, which exhibits in the whole State, an increase on the poll tax of about 30 per cent. It is plain, therefore, that in the land and poll tax the revenue sustains a loss, at the lowest estimate, of about 16,000 dollars—a sum which, with the present revenue, would be abundantly adequate to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, heretofore estimated at about 81,000 dollars. It is also plain that the deficit arises from the neglect in listing the polls and land, and assessing the latter; and, finally, that a remedy for the evil can only be found in such a revision and change of the law in this particular, as will leave less to the honesty and discretion of the proprietors of estates, in giving in their tax lists.

The temptation thrown in the way of the citizens to commit fraud under the present system, and its influence upon the morals of the community, form a consideration, which it does not belong to this Department to discuss.

So far, the evil complained of relates only to the public revenue or State tax. Let us examine its bearing upon the other revenues in the State. It must be recollected that the county taxes are all levied upon the same list and assessment as is the State tax; and that of course the evil extends alike to them. From authentic statements procured from fifty five counties, it is ascertained that the average land tax paid throughout the State for *county purposes* amounts to twenty six cents on the hundred dollars value; and that the average poll tax paid in like manner, for the same purposes, amounts to sixty cents on the poll. These rates of taxation applied respectively, to the amount of the deficit in the assessment of real estate, and the number of polls listed in 1833, will exhibit a loss of revenue in the former, of more than thirty four thousand dollars, and in the latter of more than twenty five thousand dollars—making together about sixty thousand dollars, which, with the loss to the public revenue, swells the amount to upwards of *seventy five thousand* dollars—*a sum of money more than equal to the whole of the public revenue*, at present collected by the sheriffs and paid into this office. This is a startling result; but that it is not exaggerated, the facts upon which it depends, will show. Indeed, it is confidently believed, that its correctness would be proved in the fullest manner, could a fair and equitable system of listing and assessing property be adopted and carried out efficaciously."

The news of the rise of the price of Cotton, in Liverpool, appears to have produced considerable activity among the merchants of New York. A private letter from a gentleman in that city to his friend, says: "The commercial world is all agog here, and there is every prospect of speculations in cotton running as high as in 1825. The packet ship Caledonia was kept outside the Hook twelve hours, to give time to despatch pilot boats and expresses to the South!"

Liverpool, October 17.—The firm manner in which the market closed on Saturday last gave an indication of a demand being at hand; on Monday it did accordingly burst out almost with fury, and not less than 10,000 bags were sold on that day. Since that time the demand has somewhat moderated, but it has been uniformly active, and so continues up to this moment. The speculative buying is also kept up with spirit to the closing hour of this day. Under these circumstances prices are less changed than might have been expected, the advance being not more than ¼d per lb.

Those large holders who evinced the steadiest confidence during the late depression have met and supplied this demand with greatest fairness and moderation. And when the great reduction of stock is taken into account—the prospect of probable immediate supply, and great uncertainty for the future—it is not suprising that speculators should be quite alive to all the uncertain position in which the article appears to be placed.

The total sales are 36,760 bags; of which 14,100 are on speculation, *namely*, 10,000 American, 3500 Surats, 200 Bahias, 100 Pernams, and 300 Egyptians. Exporters have taken 100 Pernams, 500 Maranhams, 50 Carthagenans, 50 Surats, and 100 American; leaving for the trade nearly 22,000 bags. Sales 10250 Upland 7¾d a 10¾d; 10950 Orleans 7¾d a 11d; 6678 Alabama 7¾d a 11d; 240 Sea Island 17½d a 22d; 40 Stained do 12d a 15d. Stocks—174,500 do last year 236,000 Prices, Uplands 7¾d a 10¾d last year 8¼ a 11; Orleans 8 a 11d, last year 8¼ a 12d; Upland 7⅞ a 10¼.

P. S. Monday Evening, Oct. 20.—The sales on Saturday and to-day amount to 14,000 bales at a farther advance of ¼d lb.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

Cotton.—There has been an animated demand and prices have advanced about 1 cent lb. Sales 2500 bales, of which 1700 were Upland at 15¾ a 18¾cts; 500 New Orleans at 16 a 11½cts. and a few very fine, at 20cts and 200 Mobile at 16¼ and 18½cts, and a few Florida at 16¾ a 17¾cts.

NOVEMBER 18.

The news, and the Market.—There was a good deal of animation in the Cotton market yesterday; prices are ½ a ¾c per lb. higher than on Saturday.

Descendant of Flora Macdonald.—Among the visiters at our Northern Meeting last week was Captain Macdonald from Exeter, the grandson of the celebrated and chivalrous Flora Macdonald, to whom Prince Charles Edward owed his escape after the battle of Culloden. Though an Englishman in all but decent, Capt. Macdonald seemed to pride himself of his Scottish extraction, and appeared at the Ball in a splendid Highland dress.—*Inverness Courier, Oct.* 2.

The Meteors.—The Meteors came, according to the prediction of several scientific gentlemen; among them Professor Olmsted, of Yale College. Professor Olmsted, and a large number of the College Faculty and Students, sat up during the night of the 13th, anxiously waiting to see whether the prophecy founded on the history of the meteors would be accomplished. At about 3 o'clock they were gratified with the beginning of the shower, and it continued for an hour.

Professor Olmsted has made a brief communication on the subject to the New Haven Herald. He states that the presence of the moon permitted only the larger and more splendid meteors to be seen. The number of them, though smaller than that of last year, was much above the common average. They began to be frequent as early as four minutes past 1 o'clock, when a fire ball of unusual splendor blazed forth as a signal. From this period they continued to fall at a pretty uniform rate until day light was far advanced. It was estimated that a thousand fell during the night. Their directions were more remarkable than their number, and afforded more unequivocal evidence of the identity of the phenomenon with that of last year. They appeared, as before, to radiate from a common centre, and that centre was again in the Constellation of Leo.

Jour. of Com.

Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, arrived in Paris on the 13th of October. It was reported that Mr. L. was authorized by the American Government to reduce its claims by one-third. The Paris Constitutionnel, however, of the 14th October, states, that it has been authorized by Mr. Livingston to declare, that he has received no instructions from the Government of the United States to agree to any compromise whatever, relative to its claims upon France; and further, that Mr. Livingston is sure no such instruction will ever be transmitted to him.

Massachusetts.—GLORIOUS VICTORY.—The Boston papers publish the returns from 175 towns, which show a Whig gain since last year of 18,000!!!

POSTSCRIPT.

By this morning's mail, we learn that Governor Swain was yesterday re-elected. State of the poll: Swain 101, Wm. D. Mosely of Lenoir (Speaker of the Senate) 89.

Nathan A. Stedman, of Pittsborough, has been elected Comptroller, *vice* Col. Grant, deceased.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday night last, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARY LONGAN, wife of Mr. James Longan of this town.

In Anson County, N. C. on the 22nd inst. Mr. JOHN C. SMITH, son of John Smith, Esq. of that County.

In Wake County, Capt. JOHN SMITH, aged 93 years, a Soldier of the Revolution.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to November 18,

Brigs Cashier from Surinam, Po from Philadelphia Albert from Washington City. Schooners Enquirer from Norfolk, Medium from Charleston, Sam Patch from St. Augustine, Nile from Boston.

NOTICE.

AT a late meeting of the Board of Trustees for the WAKE FOREST INSTITUTE, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to Contract for, and Superintend the Building of a BRICK HOUSE at the Institute, to be three Stories high, about one hundred feet long and about sixty feet wide; to have twelve rooms on a floor, and a Passage from end to end, and one from side to side, on each floor. The Walls to be 41 inches thick at the base, and 14 inches thick on the last story.

Further particulars will be given to those who require it. Persons wishing to undertake, will inquire for themselves and lay their bids before the Committee, on or before the 22d December next, at which time they will meet at the Institute, and act upon them, with a view to have the work completed in the shortest time possible.

Bidders can apply to William Crenshaw, Chairman, at Wake Forest, for information, and present their bids to him.

WILLIAM CRENSHAW,
CHARLES W. SKINNER,
AMOS J. BATTLE,
AARON J. SPIVEY,
JOSEPH B. OUTLAW.

November 10, 1834. 12-3w.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Green A. Fisher of Alabama,—near Cheraw, South Carolina, a negro woman by the name of MARY, about 22 years old, which said Fisher bought of Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville. It is probable she will try to pass for a free person, as she is a very bright mulatto. She was raised in Moore County, and is likely she will try to get back to Moore, to George Allston's, where her husband and children are. The above Reward will be given for her delivery in Fayetteville, or any Jail so the Subscriber will get her.

NEILL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25. 12-tf

The adjourned Regular Meeting of the "Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society," will take place this evening at the Town Hall, at early candle light; when the Committees will report.

JOHN CARNEY, Sec'y.

Nov. 25. 1w.

☞ **The 4th Quarterly Meeting** of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, will be held on Saturday and Sabbath next. Public Services to commence at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. on the first day.

☞ The official members are particularly requested to be punctual in attendance at the Pastor's residence, on Saturday afternoon, 3 o'clock, for Quarterly Conference.

Mr. Hale—SIR: A much respected neighbor of mine, whose name, though singular, no less true, named Clear Conscience, had two daughters, the one named "*Truth*" the other "*Falsehood.*" Her maternal anxiety for the welfare of her Children, induced her to prohibit them from going abroad without her presence. But contrary to her established custom, she consented to their taking an evening's walk on Wednesday last. "Truth" separated from her sister "Falsehood," and in the path of Justice, picked up the following Fragment, which you will oblige me by inserting in the Observer.

A Fragment.

Some men are always boasting of their liberality, benevolence and kind offices, and are aptly compared to "tinkling cymbals;" but when they are very vociferous, they may be termed "self wind Trumpeters, or Base-drum beaters."

I once knew a certain Seignor Bombasto, who always announced his approach by the "*discharge of his long Tom,*" and he would "flutter and bluster and crow his own praise," like a dunghill, tho' destitute of the spirit of a game cock. Once upon a time a *beautiful, ornate, and splendid, but never to be imitated,* "specimen of his skill and taste in *naval architecture,*" was in majesty severe, winding her way upon her destined element, when she encountered what our River Sailors call a "Snag," her timbers being like "Angel's visits, few and far between," pop went the snag through Seignor Bombasto's handy work. All was consternation and dismay, but most of all 'twas mourned, that such a *model* should to the world be lost. *A Philadelphian* true, nor boaster he, nor cold calculator of a "¾ Freight" promptly afforded effectual assistance. No Cymbal was sounded, no Trumpet blown, nor Drum was beat for him.

Time rolled on, when by chance the craft of this same active, efficient, but silent assistant, "*Ran upon a Rock.*" Seignor Bombasto saw her, and also *thought* he saw "¾ freight" ahead—He stopped, and looked, and loaned one hand, and then for the Freight did push and run.

And now he did his story tell,
How upon a *Rock* he left her,
And there, alas! she must remain
Till he should get his Freight;
Then boasted of his gallant deed,
To stop "and lend a hand,"
And his own praise did sing,
With blast of Trumpet and the beat of drum
And swivel's noisy sound.
All wondered why, Bombasto, *now*
So generous had become—
And why so *much* assistance given
To aid a Rival's cause.—
"The chorus of his song, the mighty secret did betray,
"The ¾ Freight he looked for"—It went another way!!

Q IN THE CORNER.

Notice.

AT October Term, 1834, of Montgomery County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of George W. McCain were granted to the Subscriber. Those indebted to the intestate are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims of any kind against the Estate, are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

JOHN C. ATKINS, *Adm'r.*

November 12, 1834.

Further Notice.

ON Tuesday the 16th day of December next, at the late dwelling of George W. McCain, deceased, I shall offer for sale the Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

Farming and Blacksmith TOOLS, all the stock of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, the crop of CORN, FODDER, RYE, OATS and COTTON, one WAGON and HARNESS, and two likely

NEGROES, &c.

Also, hire out the balance of the NEGROES belonging to said Estate, and rent the HOUSES, PLANTATION and FISH TRAPS.

JOHN C. ATKINS, *Adm'r.*

November 12, 1834. 12 3w.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of John McDonald, (Tailor,) deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment to Mr. Daniel Smith, in Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber in Moore county. And all persons who have any claims against him, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Adm'r.*

Moore County, Nov. 21, 1834. 12 3wpd.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Rebecca Ann Smith } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Richard Smith.

ON motion, ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy from the Minutes.

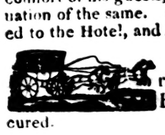
12- ABSALOM POWELL, C. S. C.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.*

96-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Land-*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, } *ing,*
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4. 1834. 79tf.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with every necessary out House, on the South corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets.

—ALSO—

1,000 ACRES of good LAND in the upper edge of Bladen County Apply to NEAL BEARD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16. (2-tf.)

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

BOARDING HOUSE

AND

LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscriber has made an addition to his establishment of a number of ROOMS, detached from his Boarding House, which he is in hopes will add to the comfort of those who may favor him with their custom. My STABLES are large and roomy, and are so constructed that each horse has his own apartment with a door to fasten.—There is a good well of water in the yard. I also have a large lot, calculated for drovers, &c.

HIRAM BROCKETT.

I also have an ARABIAN HORSE for sale—imported direct from Arabia, by a House in this place. He is small, but well formed and handsome—six years old.

H. B.

Wilmington, August 20, 1834. 1-tfJ.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS,

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken a stand on Green street, opposite the store of Messrs. J. Huske & Son, where they will carry on the Tailoring business, in all its various branches. Those who will please favour them with their custom may rest assured, that no pains will be spared on the part of the Subscribers to give general satisfaction, both as to despatch and neatness of style.

McPHERSON & MURPHEY.

October 20, 1834. 7-6w.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834. 94 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and we think perfectly safe from the risk of fire, would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them. They will also forward all kinds of produce to N. York, Charleston, or any part of Europe, and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

Front Street, Cheraw, S. C. Aug 18, 1834.

N. B.—We expect daily from New York and Charleston, a large stock of

Groceries,

Selected with great care and purchased before Goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
300 pieces Cotton Bagging,
200 coils Bale Rope,
1000 lbs. Seine Twine,
18 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 sacks Salt.

ALSO, Teas of every kind.

(98-tJan. 1.) A. & R. McK

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER is desirous of selling his PLANTATION situated on Anderson's Creek, about 1200 Acres of first rate piney woods LAND, which has on it a good Dwelling House, a good Mill Seat—and all other out houses necessary to a good plantation—first rate well water, and a good orchard. 600 Acres of good Land on Upper Little River, about 150 acres cleared, a pretty good Dwelling House and some out Houses. 130 Acres on the East side of Cape Fear, lying on Dry Creek in the neighborhood of little Ben Johnson.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Sept. 22, 1834. (3-3m.)

COFFEE.

11 Bags now landing, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

Beef, Pork and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS WALKER & HENRIETTA,

10 Bbls. prime PORK,
7 do do BEEF,
15 do No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834 4tf.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1834. 8tf.

Constable Bonds

For sale at the Book Store.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls. Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few weeks since, an indented Apprentice by the name of EPHRAIM BENNETT; he is a dark complected colored boy, 15 to 16 years of age. Whoever will apprehend and deliver the said Boy to me in Fayetteville, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no thanks or charges. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him in any manner whatever.

JAMES BAKER

September 8, 1834. 3tf.

New Books—Just Received.

JONES'S DEFENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA; Tutti Frutti, a Novel; Memoir of J. Brainerd Taylor; Notes of a Traveller; Life of Rowland Hill; Book of Hearts; Ayesha, the Maid of Kars; Guy Rivers; Family at Home; Family Library; Woodbridge's Geography; Abbott's Corner Stone; Scott's Novels; American Chesterfield; Mason's Farrier; Edwards on Redemption; Dr. Crombie on Health and Mental Education; Hughes' Equity Draftsman, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

September 12, 1834.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber having just received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Would invite the public generally to call and examine his Stock, among which are the following articles, viz:—

Prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,
Ditto Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt,
Ditto in sacks,
Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
Band, hoop and rod Iron,
Cast and German Steel,
English and American blister, do.
Rowland's Mill Saws,
Cast steel and German Saws;
Collins & King's cast steel Axes,
Butcher's cast steel Drawing Knives,
Spades and Shovels, assorted,
Castings, Nails and Wagon Boxes,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Camphor, Nutmegs, &c.
Shot, Powder, Lead, &c. &c. &c.,

Together with a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Crockery, Hardware,

HATS and SHOES,

Too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1834. 6-3m.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from Green street to Col. Hooper's New Brick Building, one door West of Mr. John McArn's, Hay street.

L. R. BRADLEY.

October 20, 1834. 7tf.

HAVANNA SEGARS.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE.

New Store

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N. O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs. Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liver straits,)

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

Dry Goods,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C J O.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1834. $3-tf.§

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

LIME.

22 Casks Thomaston LIME,
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the Stock of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company are notified that by an order of the Board of Directors of the Company of the 9th September last, was made payable and due on the 15th September, 1834, the whole of the Stock subscribed by said Company, it being the fourth and last instalment due on each share.

By order of the Board,

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Treas.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1834. 6tf

A Situation Wanted,

BY a Young Man who has lived some time in a Country Store, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. A letter addressed to the Editor of this paper, will be attended to.

Sept. 22, 1834 3-tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Robeson County, about the first of October inst., a negro man named SHADRACH, of dark complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 32 years of age, a little inclined to be bald He was purchased of R. McNair of the above County. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in the jail at Fayetteville, or any other jail so that I get him.

JAMES O'NEAL.

Oct. 20, 1834. 7-tf

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. He has also just received several cases of fashionable Philadelphia made BOOTS, together with a general assortment of SHOES, suitable for this market.

☞He requests all those indebted to him to make a speedy payment. As he is determined to do a cash business, customers may depend upon reasonable charges.

☞All kinds of *repairing* done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, October 27, 1834. 8tf.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to

AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

MILL IRONS &c

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

The Subscriber offers for Sale

300 BARRELS THOMASTOWN LIME,
10 do. Calcined Plaster Paris, ready for use.

He will keep a constant supply of the above articles on hand for sale low *for cash only*

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Nov. 3. 1834. 97w.

NEW AND LARGE SUPPLY OF

BOOKS & STATIONARY

THE Subscriber, during his late visit to the Northern cities, purchased a very large supply of

BOOKS,

In the various departments of Literature, which he has just received, and is now opening. To make his assortment more general and extensive than any ever before seen in this place. He thinks it unnecessary to enumerate, but will only invite his friends and the public of this town and the surrounding country, to call and examine.

In addition to the stock of Books, he has a beautiful assortment of Fine Pen and Pocket KNIVES, a large stock of Cap and Letter PAPERS, Music, Piano and Flute MUSIC, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

October 13, 1834.

FAYETTEVILLE

BOOK STORE.

AMONG the great variety of new Books recently received by the Subscriber, will be found,

Scott's, Henry's, Clarks, and D'Oyley and Mant's Commentaries.
Family Bibles, Quarto, from $2 25 to $5 50 each
Do. 8 vo. from 75 to $3 50 each
Do 12 mo. from 50 to $1 50 each
Pocket Bibles, from $1 to $3 each
Beautiful editions of the *poetical works of* Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Young, Gray, Beatty, *Collins, Coleridge,* Shelley, Keats, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith, Hemans, Heber, Pollock, &c. &c.
Aikin's British Poets.
Marshall's Life of Washington, beautiful edition
Bancroft's do., Weems's do.
Histories of the United States, England, France, Rome, Greece, &c &c.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Buffon's Natural History.
Rollin, Josephus, Plutarch.
Burke's Works.
Rev. Robert Hall's Works.
Horne's Introduction.
Bunyan's Works, Baxter's do.
Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs.
Pulpit Assistant, Butler's Analogy.
Shuckford's Connections.
Cruden's Concordance.
Junius, The Federalist.
Life of Jackson, Life of Clay.
Mosheim's Church History.
Buck's, Brown's, Watson's, and Alexander's Dictionary.
Mason's, Hind's, New England, and Pocket Riders.
Treasury of Knowledge, 2 vols.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, *and other works*
Speeches of Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
Chalmer's Works.
A small selection of Medical and Law Books.
Book of Hearts.
Young Ladies' Own Book, Do. Sunday Book do.
Young Man's do Christian; Corner Stone; Mother at Home; Mother's Fireside Piety; Child at Home.
Abbott's Works, viz. Young
Hymn Books, viz: Village, Assembly, Watts, Methodist, Zion Songster, Dossey's Choice Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's, Dover Selection, &c. &c.
Note Books, viz. Missouri Harmony, Handel and Hayden, Smith and Little, American Psalmody, Zion's Harp, &c.
Comic Almanacs.
A great variety of English, Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives.
Blank Books, of all descriptions.
Port Folios, Pocket Books and Wallets.
Pocket Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Cap and Letter Paper, from I 90 to 7 per Ream.
Beautiful Albums.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.